

## LATE NEWS

### TREASON TRIAL STARTS

Boston.—Behind closely guarded doors, a federal Grand Jury today began hearing evidence presented by government officials in an effort to reinstate Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best on treason charges.

Four deputy U. S. marshals were assigned to keep crowds of curious away from the federal building chamber where the grand jurors were in session.

At least 10 witnesses, including two German women, were scheduled to be heard today. Among the possible witnesses seen at the federal building were 16 uniformed air corps men comprising the crews of the two planes which brought the accused men to the United States from Europe.

### GROMYKO ABSENT

Lake Success, N. Y.—Andre Gromyko, of Russia, declined today to attend a meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. A showdown vote on American proposals for international control of atomic energy was scheduled to be taken.

Gromyko, regular Soviet member of the Commission, sent a Russian scientist, Prof. Nikolai Alexandrov, to represent him. Alexandrov said that Gromyko was "engaged with other business."

Gromyko's action, just short of a Russian boycott of the meeting, followed weeks of Russian insistence that UN delay a final decision on merits of the American plan sponsored by Bernard Baruch.

### PORTAL PAY SUITS FILED

Washington.—Suits filed by labor unions seeking controversial portal pay neared the billion dollar mark today.

A survey of U. S. district court dockets across the country disclosed that the amount sought by unions on behalf of their members already had reached \$854,119,400.

Most of the suits were filed within the last month. Labor spokesmen said that the portal pay landslide had "just begun," and that it might reach \$6,000,000,000.

### FRANCE WANTS PEACE

Paris.—France is determined to make all necessary efforts to re-establish peace and order in Indo-China, Colonial Minister Marius Moutet said today in a speech at Saigon.

"I have come as a messenger of peace to dissipate all misunderstandings," Moutet said at a dinner given by Admiral Thierry D'Armenieu, French high commissioner for Indo-China.

"I wish to assure you that France is determined to make all necessary efforts to re-establish peace and order. However, France cannot accept the forcing of her hand nor is she obliged to accept acts or contracts injuring the rights of others."

### NEW DISCIPLINE SYSTEM

Washington.—The Army said today that a new system of discipline, based on a "certain amount" of self-government, would be tried out by the "experimental" universal military training unit being activated next month at Fort Knox, Ky.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Army ground force commander, said the unit was intended to be a "pivot" in event Congress approved a universal training program.

### GRANTED PAY INCREASE

San Francisco.—Pacific coast longshoremen have been granted a five-cent-an-hour wage increase effective Jan. 1, 1947, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) announced today.

## Bilbo Decision Expected Soon

Washington, Dec. 27.—Senate Republican leaders today deferred until next week a decision on whether to make an attempt to unseat Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, D. Miss.

The Senate Republican Steering Committee received partial reports from three GOP Senators who had been asked to explore the possibilities.

With the steering committee postponing its decision in Bilbo's case, to begin to look like a good bet that the Mississippi Democrat will be sworn in without argument when Congress convenes Jan. 3. Any possible Republican challenge apparently will be postponed until later.

Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., O., said the Steering Committee heard today from Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R., Ia., Homer Ferguson, R., Mich., and Eugene D. Millikin, R., Colo.

## Henry A. Wallace As Editor Is Pleasing To Followers

Three Outstanding Articles Appear In First Issue of the New Republic Under Editorship of Mr. Wallace—Editorial Policy of Statesman Is Explained—Ex-Secretary of Commerce Calls for Strong Organization of All Progressives—Wallace Makes a Public Hint of Possible Third Party—Asks for New Deal With Russia.

Shortly after the President fired Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, it was announced that he would become editor of the popular weekly magazine The New Republic. Millions of Wallace's admirers eagerly awaited the appearance of the first edition under his editorship. Their curiosity and expectations were all fully satiated last week when the first edition made its appearance at the news stands throughout the country. There were several important changes made in the magazine. First the size of the publication was altered somewhat by making it about an inch shorter. The front cover was redesigned. The pages were increased from 32 to 64, and the pages were made into three columns instead of the usual two.

Every liberal and progressive will be highly pleased with the contents of the issue. There are three outstanding articles appearing in it: (1) Wallace's five page editorial, under the caption Jobs, Peace, Freedom; (2) Lost American Policy in China, written by Theodore H. White, and (3) A New Deal With Russia: 1, by the editors.

In his editorial Wallace said, "My job as editor of the New Republic is to help organize a progressive America. It is a fighting job, the most worthwhile job I ever had. A world at peace is the hope of every American, and a progressive America is the hope of the world." After stating his objective, Wallace went on to praise the Late President Roosevelt, whose "Gallant heart and political skill . . . saved the United States and finally the world. He was a progressive first and a Democrat second. . . . He always had his eye on the general welfare even though he might be approaching it by the most indirect route." His "New Deal restricted hundreds of small freedoms in order to gain a few larger freedoms."

Wallace called for a strong organization of all progressives. "We must organize a nucleus of progressive energy and inspiration. Our purpose is not to criticize from the sidelines. It is to develop a program and carry it to all Americans. No democratic group is beyond our reach in developing this program—farmer, labor, veterans, middle-class, business, professionals, educational and religious groups are a part of it. Our ideals are the ideal of a living dynamic America. We shall fail if we restrict ourselves. We shall succeed through the broadcast appeal—carried to every county in America and to every country in the world. We stand for the American tradition. Not the false tradition of dollar diplomacy or high prices created by monopolistic scarcity, but the true American tradition . . . life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Rejecting the theory that "jobs for all are beyond the reach of a society based on peace and freedom," and the other extreme

theory that "freedom must be sacrificed for the sake of jobs and peace," Wallace said, "I stand for one idea; that jobs, freedom and peace can be attained together and can make possible One World, prosperous and free, with peace, jobs and freedom in One World without war . . . Peace too means action to halt the dangerous drift toward war . . . The United States is led to squander its greatness in propping up corrupt and undemocratic regimes as supposed safeguards against Communism . . . The next stage in the drift toward all-out atomic war will put most of our freedoms at the disposal of an all-powerful military."

For the first time Wallace made a public hint of a third party. His first efforts will be to rebuild a progressive Democratic party, but "if the Democratic party is incapable of change, we shall strike out along other lines . . . My field is the world. My strength is my conviction that a progressive American can unify the world, and a reactionary America must divide it. My enemy is blind reaction, placing profit before production, depression before effective government, and war ahead of a rising standard of living for the people of backward areas. My friends are all who believe in true democracy. My master is the common man, striving to educate himself and his children for a richer and more abundant life. I seek no personal gain. If I have importance, it is because of the ideas that I have come to represent. They are major ideas, indestructible and on the march."

The article on China takes the attitude that American policy has aided, rather than helped to stop, civil war in China. "Instead of halting a civil war, we have supplied it. We have moved huge armies into position, given them strength to make war. Chiang's armies roll on American trucks, powered by American gasoline, fly American planes firing American bullets, fight with American tanks, shells and guns." It accused America of bolstering up Chiang as "a useful counterweight for Russia."

## Postwar Disillusionment

Again as after the first World War, we are passing through a period of severe disillusionment. So deep is the disappointment that our individual and social equilibrium is in danger.

There is nothing strange about the change which came with the end of the war, though most people were surprised by it. The results are so disturbing mainly because they accumulate on every level of political and social life.

We are disappointed and frustrated as individuals. The war gave a sense of participation even to those who behaved entirely selfishly. Slight inconveniences could be enlarged into vicarious suffering or real sacrifice. Personal opinions were channeled into common effort which showed itself everywhere, from factories and farms at home to the combat areas and conference tables abroad. In many ways everybody's life and work were related directly to the fight against Germany and Japan.

But with victory won, the claims on the citizens ceased to command respect. Sacrifices still demanded became an imposition rather than a privilege. The removal of government controls was like an invitation to lift all self-control. Too many of us had relied too heavily on the steady influence of a President who in the role of father helped to make rules and regulations to sustain us in an effort to cooperate. Under the protective cover of accepted leadership and enforced unity, we did not develop the moral resources which we now need. Our greatest disappointment therefore and the most dangerous one is in ourselves.

This loss of self-confidence is reflected in our attitude toward everything in which we play a part. The United States cannot be more successful in its international tasks than its citizens are in understanding and using their opportunities. This is particularly true of our role in the United Nations. We can make the best of it only if we accept it with equanimity rather than with artificially stimulated emotions.—The Union.

As was expected Wallace along with the other editors asked for a New Deal with Russia. "The crisis between the two nations" (America and Russia) "spring from mutual misinformation. Until we get the main facts about one another it is hard to see how we are going to get together on anything." The war did "\$128 billion" damage to "Russia's national economy" cost her the lives of "17 million soldiers and civilians" . . . The Soviet direct war expenditure in the period 1941-45 amounted to . . . about \$9 billion. Contrary to wide spread opinion in America, America by no means furnished all of Russia's war equipment. "In the years 1943-45, for instance, the Soviet managed to produce some 120,000 airplanes and 90,000 tanks on their own. What we sent them in these categories was about one-tenth of their own production total."

Since the end of the war American officials seem to have been more concerned about the welfare of the "defeated enemy" than about that of "our most stricken allies," according to the article. "But whatever blunders the Russians may have made, they have not played us false. They have not as charged—tried to conceal from the people in Soviet dominated areas the source of the UNRRA supplies they have been receiving. Now we are busy liquidating UNRRA—chiefly because we do not wish to go on sending them anything. We have our 'tough' foreign policy to consider." The editors believe that the U. S. A. should make a loan to Russia for the reconstruction of her war torn economy. "The Soviet Union would appear to be a food credit risk . . . We lent \$3.75 billion to Great Britain—but not a penny to Russia." To the editors of the New Republic, this seems to be very inconsistent and discriminatory. The article throws much new light on the world situation, and is sure to cause much discussion pro and con. It shows that Wallace has not budged an

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## ACCUSED OF AID TO NAZI AGENTS

Senators Use Influence To Keep Rogge Report From Public

It is reported that a sizeable group of Senators are using their influence to keep the Rogge report from being made public.

It looks at the report reveals why some Senators do not want it published. The crooked activities of an one Senator are attacked by the report. The report accuses Senator Langer of working for Nazi agents, and of having received \$81,000 in shady deals in his home state; giving money to alleged seditionists, exerting pressure on the White House to get Geo. S. Viereck, convicted Nazi agent out of Federal prison, and of using his frank to send Nazi propaganda through the U. S. mails free of postage.

The report is said to reveal that "In 1944 Langer rushed to the defense of the defendants in the sedition cases, a number of whom already had been convicted and were serving prison sentences for sedition in wartime . . . On several occasions, it is said, he visited those already convicted who were being detained in the District of Columbia jail. On one such visit he is said to have left money with the defendant, Robert Noble, a convicted seditionist, though this was contrary to prison regulations . . . Langer gave aid and comfort in other ways too. During the trial, which ended with the death of Justice Eicher, he delivered a long appeal to the Senate, attacking the prosecution and attempting to whitewash the defendants . . . Langer ordered a quantity of reprints of this speech, which were mailed out to many of the defendants under his frank. In other words, the taxpayers money was used to distribute propaganda attacking the government's case. These franked envelopes bore in bold face type, the legend: The Washington, D. C. Sedition Trial. So effective was this speech regarded by the defendants, that Winrod is said to have issued a special plea for funds based on it."

Langer's seniority in the Senate will give him great authority in the Republican 80th Congress. Bilbo isn't the only Senator who needs to be ousted. There should be a committee appointed to investigate Senator Langer, before the Senate convenes in January.

## "RED" HUNT IS ON NEAREST

Number Of Communists In U. S. Is Believed Greatly Exaggerated

BY C. L. ARRINGTON

The Red hunt is on in earnest. It is open season of all Reds and Pinks. License are free and everyone is urged to join in the hunt. Prospects and reconnoiters inform us that the woods are full, and that there is some mighty big game to be had by those who have the skill and courage to go after it. No doubt there is some truth in their report. Too many Commies are scattered about in the American woods, and some of them have unconsciously themselves into positions of leadership in certain organizations. However, it is believed that the prospects and the reconnoiters have greatly exaggerated their number and importance.

Certainly every loyal and red blooded American will have a big Amen, Hallelujah for every real communist that is removed from the federal payroll or from leadership in any organization. Every loyal American will support any sane effort to oust communists from responsible positions in both the government, labor unions or any other American organization. Despite all that, many good Americans find it impossible to become enthusiastic about the current Red hunt. Their lack of enthusiasm is not due to any pro-communistic inclinations, on their part, but to their general aversion to the men and the organizations engaged in the hunt, and to their vague and unpleasant conception of what they are hunting for.

Here is a list of the men and the organizations behind the current Red hunt: Leading the chase is the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities. The indications of this Committee are so obvious and well known, that it need not be elaborated. If there was ever any doubt about that it was completely dispelled by Rankin's ungentlemanly and dictatorial treatment of Dr. Shapely. According to Rankin's way of thinking, all who believe in the equality of man and justice and opportunity for all are communists. He recently stated on the floor of Congress that he considered Abraham Lincoln a communist.

Following hard on the heels of Rankin is his colleague, Senator Bilbo, who has disgraced the United States Senate with his "Dear God" attitude to all foreign born American citizens, and his flagrant violations of the Fourteenth Amendment by threatening violence to all Negroes who dared to attempt to vote in Mississippi. This same Bilbo is now being investigated on charges of having received bribes in connection with the letting of War Contracts.

Ranking third in the Red chase is Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the remnant of the American Firsters and the Coughlinites. In the same class with Smith are Elizabeth Dilling and Gerald B. Winrod, both cited for un-American activities during the war.

Trotting along in the background of the chase is Louis F. Budenz. Who is this fellow Budenz who has been making such a-to-do about the Communists from Moscow taking over America. We have been informed Budenz was reared a Catholic, but left the Catholic Church some twelve or fifteen years ago and joined the communist to come editor of the Daily Worker.

For ten years he is reported to have vilified the church in general and the Pope in particular, and told the world that its only hope of security was in communism. Little more than a year ago, Budenz left the communist and went back to his church. He is now teaching economics at Notre Dame and at Fordham University, and proclaiming to the world that the erstwhile savers of the world are now out to destroy all non-communist governments and make the whole world a communist affair. Budenz seems to be willing to graze anywhere he can find a green pasture.

Intelligent and thinking Americans will give but little credence to any thing said by an unstable, wish-a-wash character like Budenz. Mr. Budenz would have us believe that he has been converted from a Fifth Communist to a follower of the Prince of Peace. If that be true, why did he cast his lot with William R. Hearst, the greatest of all American warmongers?

Budenz wants peace, why did he not sell his recent memoirs to some publication advocating peace instead of to the war-mongering Hearst publications. Thousands of loyal Americans are refraining from taking any part in the current Red hunt, because they do not want to be identified with the men who are instigating the hunt. The leading organizations behind the hunt, the K.K.K., the Columbians, etc., are of the same un-American character as

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## GOP Heads Have Changed Ideas In Recent Months

NEW FACES TO BE SEEN JAN. 1

Delaware County Democrats To Retain Supremacy In Local Co. Gov't.

Although the Democrats of Delaware county will retain supremacy in the local county government for another year due to a majority control of county commissioners, five Democratic county officers will be replaced next week by Republican successors. One lone Democrat will remain in the courthouse after January first besides the county commissioners and that will be Sheriff Sam Gray who has one more year to serve in that office before these duties are also taken over by a G. O. P. elected official.

The circuit court judgeship and the county treasurer's offices which have been held by Democrats during the past six years will return under Republican control again on New Year's day. Judge Clarence Higi was not a candidate for a second term and actually removed himself from that office last Saturday when he left for a trip to Florida and named Fred Davis, Republican, brother to judge-elect Joseph Davis, as acting judge until the next week. Joseph Davis, former prosecuting attorney and during the past several years in military service with the Judge-Advocate department in Washington, will begin a six year term.

County Treasurer Huber L. Parkinson will be succeeded in his office on January 1st by Sam Cunningham, who has served as county auditor during the past four years. This will end a six-year hold on that office by Democrats with Lester E. Holloway having served four successive years and Parkinson succeeding during the past two years. Miriam Reed, deputy auditor for many years, will take over the job as first deputy treasurer and be assisted by Mrs. Odessa Smith who has been serving in that position during the past year.

Prosecutor Guy Ogle will turn his office over to Ralph Rector after having served two years. Rector was succeeded by Ogle two years ago and the latter was defeated for a second term in the November election. James Draper, local attorney has been appointed deputy prosecutor to succeed Earl Manor at the beginning of the new year.

Alfred Ellison, county surveyor, will deliver his office back to H. Lester Janney who has held that office for many years. Ellison did not seek re-election in the 1946 campaign but was represented by the Democratic ticket by Ward Harlan. The county coroner's office which has been filled during the past two years by Gailon Stephens, Democrat, will pass to Eugene Eissman, Republican, and a medical assistant at Ball Hospital. This will be the first time for many years that the coroner's job has not been held by a mortician in Delaware county.

The county auditor's office will be headed by Carl Fisher, a newly-elected Republican official who succeeds Sam Cunningham in that department. Other county offices will remain under present control at least another year before the county clerk and sheriff terms expire and new officials will be replaced. Jesse Greene will serve thorough 1947 as county clerk and then be replaced by Robert Millhollin of Daleville and Sheriff Gray will continue until January 1, 1948 when he will be succeeded by Pete Anthony of Yorktown.

Webb Pence and Paul Aubrey, both Democrats, will serve as county commissioners as a majority during 1947 and then Pence will be replaced by a Republican, Otis Pitzer. Thad Witt, present G. O. P. county commissioner, begins his second term on January first. Other county officials to begin second terms in office next week include Paul Lenington, superior court judge, Ted Brown, county assessor, and Bertha Lundberg Sollers, county recorder.

Besides the county offices changing hands next Wednesday, a Democrat Center township trustee will also be replaced by a Republican when Chester Clark turns that office over to Edgar Garrard. However, two newly elected Democratic township trustees will replace two G. O. P. trustees at the same time with Harold Dice taking over the trusteeship of Mt. Pleasant township

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Editorial In PM Presents President Truman's Views On Termination of War—Editor Insists They Are Inconsistencies In Removing of Business Restraints and Keeping Them On Labor — Tune Played By Reactionaries Is Assailed — If Inconsistencies Continue We May Be Well On Road To Fascist Totalitarianism.

One of the pre-election pledges of the Republicans was to bring a speedy end to all presidential war powers by declaring the war at an end. Since the election about all war time controls of business have been removed.

Only the war time control of labor remains in the Selective Service Act, which gives the President the right to draft strikers into the armed service and the Smith-Connally Act which permits the President to take over and run under government control, any struck industry which might be termed essential to the prosecution of a war which ended almost eighteen months ago. This is reported to be very much to the liking of the Republicans. Therefore, they have decided that there should be no hurry about declaring the war at an end.

An editorial in PM, written by I. F. Stone, says that the President was recently asked: "What is the state of your study on the final termination of the war?" Stone was not permitted to quote the President's answer, but gave it in his own words as follows: "He"—the President—"thought that if it had not been for these strikes, he could have issued an order terminating the war now, but that under present conditions he could not do it."

In commenting on this, Stone said, "This was frank and also either inept or brutal. For it said quite plainly that the President was only delaying a declaration terminating the war and war powers because he might want to use these powers against labor." Stone contends that there is an inconsistency in removing restraints on labor. "There are two questions of law. One is how long after a war is ended, and after restrictions have been lifted on business, a President can continue to exercise emergency powers against labor. The Smith-Connally Act allows the President to break strikes in any industry necessary to prosecution of the war. Can he use it against a strike when the war, in fact, is no longer being prosecuted?"

"The Smith-Connally Act in making it possible to prevent strikes, also provided an alternative peaceful method of adjudicating labor disputes, through

the National War Labor Board." Now that the National War Labor Board and its successor, the Wage Stabilization Board have both been abolished, "Can the Government legally forbid strikes when it no longer provides some tribunal for peaceful settlement of labor disputes?"

The editorial continues, "Everyone grants the wisdom of preventing strikes if possible. But to take strike-breaking steps without providing some peaceful forum for settlement of labor disputes is to make the Government the instrument of the employers, and to build up a resentment in the ranks of labor that may cost the country dearly. We do not wish to use harsh words or to overstate unfairly. But the course on which the President has set out is a course which leads in the direction of fascism, in the direction of a totalitarian state in which strikes

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## GOP Would Leave Vets Out In Cold

Jesse P. Wolcott (R. Mich.) will take control of the House Banking and Currency Committee at first of year. Rep. Wolcott has been a strong opponent of veterans housing. He plans to scrap the Wagner-Ellender-Taft permanent housing bill, and offer a bill of his own which will make no provisions for the veterans. His theory seems to be, take care of the rich and let the poor get by the best way they can. House the rich and leave the poor veteran out in the cold. If the veteran who spent two, three or four years in a fox hole cannot pay ten or twelve thousand dollars for a house let him find haven in a pup tent or a box car, or go live with his mother-in-law. Wolcott is interested only in big fish. He has no time for small fry, such as common working veterans who are unable to put ten or twelve thousand dollars into a house.

## Who's Governor, Anyway?

The letters which Clark Springer, Republican State Chairman, sent to many employees of the state of Indiana regarding the direct primary are revealing. "I want you to know," he says, "that your failure to carry out any instructions that you have received in reference to this matter will not jeopardize your position as an employee of the state of Indiana."

Notwithstanding of the merits of the dispute between Mr. Springer and Mr. Burch, against whom the letters were directed, doesn't it seem strange that the state chairman can personally promise immunity to all state employees? From the tone of these letters it is apparent that he wants it understood that he, and he alone decides who will work and who won't work, and for what reasons.

Who's Governor of this state anyway? The state chairman? Is he the all powerful Pooh-Bah who dispenses or withholds largess that belongs to the people of Indiana? Isn't the administration of the state supposed to be in the hands of the Governor?

And how about the elected officials of state government? Is there anything in our state constitution or later statutes which says the secretary of state, the state treasurer; the state auditor, and other elected officials, have no right of hiring and firing the employees in their respective departments? Is the state chairman the personnel boss of every department of state government? What goes on here, anyway?

Mr. Springer is certainly an important man. At the last Republican convention this became quite obvious. Together with his county chairman, in what he called a "free and open" convention, he helped see to it that hand-picked candidates were foisted on the people, who had no voice in the choosing.

No wonder Mr. Springer is working so hard to keep the convention system. He wants to be able to do that again.

The position of power held by state chairmen under our present political setup is the focal point against which the drive for a direct primary is aimed. It is to take this nominating power from their hands and put it in the hands of our citizens that the primary battle is being waged.

Indiana wants a real direct primary. The only fair primary law is one which permits the people to vote for their candidates and in which the man with the highest total vote wins. Under our old primary law nominations were thrown into a convention if no candidate obtained a majority of the total vote. In this way it was possible for the man with the least number of popular votes to be nominated for Governor or senator.

Because of the abuse of the convention system, political power has become concentrated in the hands of a few political manipulators. Mr. Springer is one of them. He has great power and he knows it. He can promise jobs and withhold jobs. He can nominate candidates and discard candidates. But who elected him? Not the people of Indiana. They elected the Governor to run the state.

If we get a good direct primary law from the new Legislature, we may be able to put the political power in Indiana back where it belongs, in the hands of the people.—Indianapolis Star.



## THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher  
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, December 27, 1946.

## Suppose We Save a Dollar and Lose the World's Peace?

A man who spent a million dollars to gain control of a business and then refused to spend a thousand dollars to keep that control would be a candidate for the psychiatry ward.

Uncle Sam appears to be in a fair way to making just such a mistake in Germany.

Back in 1918 General Pershing begged to be allowed to march into Germany and occupy the country. He was refused.

Most students of history agree that if Pershing had been given his way there never would have been a World War II.

But there was a World War II. A second time American youth spilled its blood on the battlefields of Europe. American economy went all-out to the tune of a three hundred billion dollar national debt.

We won the war again.

Behind our tanks our troops marched into a ruined Germany. This time, we said to ourselves, we wouldn't make the mistakes of a generation ago. We'd stay there and police Germany until they became a sane nation fit for world society. We'd stay there for 20 years, if necessary, we said.

We set up an organization in Germany to do both a policing and an educational job. We set it up on a long-term basis.

Months passed. Germany, a beaten nation, no longer commanded the headlines. There was an occasional dispatch telling of the problems of the small band of Americans we'd left there to supervise our third of Germany.

But there were problems at home, difficult, pressing, immediate problems. We were struggling through a period of reconversion where our difficulties often seemed more tremendous than those we'd faced during the war.

A large portion of our country began to call for "economies in government" to ease us through these trying times.

And then it was noticed that to keep a large occupying force in Germany was costing a lot of money. Not a lot of money in terms of a three hundred billion dollar national debt. But a lot of money in terms of "cutting next year's budget."

Those who screamed the loudest for economy in our occupying forces paid the least heed to reports of conditions in Germany. Virtually every American reporter over there sends us the same message.

It is that the German people have not changed. Underneath a thin veneer of defeat they are the Nazi hordes we were fighting and dying to beat 18 months ago. And most important, we are told that if a national leader of the Hitler type were to rise again the German people would follow him almost to the man.

But the economy-minded among us hold fingers in ears and raise voices an octave higher in demands that the budget be cut.

The result: It has just been announced that the United States will cut its Military Government staff in Germany by 35 percent as part of a move to REDUCE COSTS.

Says Correspondent Jack Raymond, writing to the Philadelphia Record from Germany:

"As a result (of the announced cut of personnel), executives in many Military Government offices expressed the fear that the United States might be 'pulling out' of Germany too fast. These executives said that since the Military Government already is operating under 'skeletonized staff conditions' the newly ordered cuts might permanently damage the far-reaching measures initiated for postwar Germany. . . . The ultimate effects may be the collapse of the entire civil government structure and putting the burden on the untied shoulders of German-elected officials."

England, in her section of Germany, maintains a far larger organization than do we. Figures on the size of the Russian occupying force are not available. But it is known to be tremendous.

Yet our Government goes ahead with its plans to curtail our Military Government forces in Germany.

To save a few dollars we risk:

Losing the effectiveness of our occupation of Germany.

Losing the respect of the rest of the world.

Losing the peace.

Is that economy? No, it is extravagance that may finally cost us and the world the price of World War III.—Philadelphia Record.

## Russia's Diplomatic Attitude

Edwin L. James, experienced international observer, writing in the New York Times of which he is one of the top editors, says:

"Evidences of Russia's moderation in her attitude in international relations continue. Her departure from the spirit of truculence which marked the Paris Conference and earlier sessions of the Security Council of the United Nations adds largely to the prospect of successful collaboration by the Big Four." This change of attitude, Mr. James says,

has diplomats and statesmen watching every development with keen interest to see whether it is temporary or permanent. He believes that the real test will come during the Moscow Conference in March when the attempt is made to write a treaty with Germany.

It is pointed out on the favorable side that Foreign Secretary Molotov has given his word that the Moscow meeting will be reported to the world without censorship. This is an important departure for the Russians. Mr. James continues:

"It will be only human nature for the Russian Foreign Minister to wish a successful conference. He would, in logic, scarcely have invited the other powers to his capital unless he thought something substantial were to be accomplished; he would not have invited them, one guesses, if the Russians expected another session of propagandizing and quibbling. One figures then that the invitation to come to Moscow is a good omen."

It was noticed in New York that the personal relationship between Molotov and Secretary of State Byrnes had greatly improved since the Paris conference. Molotov had begun to act more like a living and breathing man than a diplomatic phonograph record.

Of course, Russia is unpredictable and no one needs expect that the future path will be smooth, but if war can be averted and steady, general progress can be made in international relations, that is the main thing.

There is one school of thought in the United States which believes that Russia has become convinced that there will be no war in the foreseeable future and that her more conciliatory conduct stems from that conviction.

By the time the Moscow Conference adjourns it should be possible to get a clearer picture of just how permanent the new Russian diplomatic attitude is to be.—Journal-Gazette.

## The Economic Advisers Walk Softly on Tippy-Toe

"The government itself is now and must to a somewhat greater extent in the future be an actual stimulative and guiding element in the economy. Its role is thus complimentary to private business. It should not and need not be conflicting or confusing."

That was from the first report of the Council of Economic Advisers, established under the "Employment Act of 1946."

Remember?

Just about a year ago the liberals in the Senate and House were supporting a "full employment" bill. The first draft, when it went to committee, provided that the Government of the United States should assume the responsibility for full employment.

It was called the "jobs for all" bill. It provided that at all times the Government should have the blueprints ready for vast public works of a permanent and valuable character, to be used when private enterprise could not for any reason, absorb all the workers who were willing to work.

Well, before the bill was finally passed it was diluted by so many amendments that it wound up being a bill which merely required a council to report to the President once a year on prospects of employment and with suggestions for the Government and business to follow. The report would then be referred to Congress, and it was mandatory for Congress to act on the suggestions within three weeks.

At the time it was passed, The Record said it had very little chance of forestalling economic disaster.

This first report of the Council is certainly not one to give the nation confidence that the Government—either the Executive or Legislative branches—is going to do anything about trying to stop a recession or depression.

The first report of the Council used the word "planning" only once. The paragraph at the top of this editorial seemed to sum up, better than any other part of the text, the timidity and lack of initiative that permeate the whole report.

Only a very few want to see collectivism or a planned economy in this country, least of all The Record. But we do think it is as necessary for the Government to "plan" (that horrid word, again!) ahead as it is for a business institution to plan (a sound, conservative word!) ahead.

The whole purpose of the Full Employment Bill, as it was originally named, was to avoid the labor Socialism of Britain or the much worse "planned economies" of the Russian and other Continental economies. But there is a middle road. An inventory of jobs needed plus a reservoir of sound public works to take up the slack is such a middle road.

We do not blame the gentlemen of the Council of Economic Advisers too much for their timidity. Apparently they read the November election returns as a mandate to go back to the days of Coolidge and decided their only approach should be one with soft-soled shoes and on tippy-toe.

There may (we say "may") be some hope (emphasize the "some") that the Council's next report after the first of the year will offer a more comprehensive program.

What worries liberals most is the President's attitude toward the report. The Council predicted there might be a slight recession in 1947. They made that forecast cautiously after a pretty careful survey. And the President immediately contradicted them with a confident guess of high prosperity.

If the President doesn't pay attention to his advisers, then the next Congress ought to repeal the bill which created them.

It probably will.—Philadelphia Record.

## Cutting Taxes by Meat Ax

As the opening of Congress draws nearer, Republican leaders grow less confident about the wisdom of a flat 20% cut in income taxes. Much of the hesitation arises from fear that so heavy a cut might play hob with the balanced budget the G.O.P. has also promised. The strongest argument against a flat-rate cut, however, is not that the Treasury cannot afford it, but that this method of effecting a reduction will drastically alter the progressive structure of the income tax from its prewar pattern.

The flat 20 per cent cut, which sounds so innocently fair at first, might almost be termed a social revolution in disguise. For it would shift a part of the tax burden that was carried before the war by upper income families to families of middle income. It would drastically modify the principle of ability-to-pay.

This can be readily grasped by looking at United States News computations which show the tax paid in 1939 compared with that which would be paid in 1947 after a flat 20 per cent cut. Here is the way it works out for a typical family of husband, wife and two children:

Net Income	1939 Tax	Proposed 1947 Tax
Before Exemptions		
\$ 2,500	\$ 0	\$ 76
4,000	12	304
5,000	48	471
7,000	1200	836
10,000	343	1,490
25,000	2,327	6,818
100,000	31,997	49,841

All taxpayers, of course, must reconcile themselves to paying more postwar than they did prewar, since we are carrying a much greater burden of debt and federal expenditures. But the essence of the matter is how much more each family pays.

As the table shows, the blanket 20 per cent cut would require the family of four with income of \$4,000 to pay 20 times as much as it paid in 1939. The same family with income of \$5,000 would pay 10 times as much. But at an income of \$25,000, the postwar tax would be only three times as large as prewar. At \$100,000, it would be only one and one-half times as large.

In other words, the proportion of tax carried by each family would go down as incomes go up, as compared with prewar rate schedules. A great share of the burden would be borne by the middle brackets.

It need not be assumed that the 1939 tax structure was perfect. Perhaps some of its features need changing. But if the rate of progression is to be modified, it should be modified openly and deliberately, and everybody should know what we are doing. The burden of proof rests upon those who propose a flat cut to show that the prewar rate of incidence should be changed as they suggest.

In England, where income taxes are much steeper than in this country, concern has been expressed that nearly confiscatory taxation may be throttling incentives for business executives, and so aggravating Britain's "shortage of talent." One must doubt that this holds true here; but if anybody thinks it is true, he is entitled to prove it, and to argue for tax changes accordingly. No particular tax problem, however, should be solved by throwing out the baby with the bath water. That's what happens when rates are changed on a flat, blundering, meat-ax basis.

If budgetary realities permit a tax cut next year, there is a perfectly fair and equitable way of doing it. We need only raise the exemption of \$500 now allowed for each taxpayer and dependent. Suppose they were raised 20 per cent. Then a family of four which now begins paying taxes at \$2,000 of income would begin paying at \$2,400; a family with \$5,000 income would pay the same taxes now paid by one with \$85,400; at \$10,000 the tax would be what it now is for \$10,400, and so on up the scale. The Republicans can find just ways of cutting taxes if they want to.—Chicago Sun.

## Still Hanging by a Thread

Russia's refusal to vote on the report of the Atomic Energy Commission leaves the A-bomb still a menace to peace and the future of the American control plan still up in the air. Of the commission's 12 members, 10 voted for the Baruch-Lilienthal principles—an impressive majority, but not big enough until Russia joins it.

Three kinds of veto are involved, and the distinctions should be kept clear.

First is the power of the Big Five to veto any terms of an atomic energy control scheme to be adopted by the Security Council. Everybody agrees that this power exists, that any of the Big Five is entitled to use it.

The second kind of veto is that which might be exercised by one of the Big Five in the day-to-day operations of an Atomic Development Authority, which the American plan would set up to provide adequate inspection and to control production of atomic energy. All sides now appear to agree that the veto should not operate at this level—that once an A.D.A. is set up, it should function as a truly international agency, subject to dictation by no single nation.

It is on the third kind of veto that Russia and the West now differ. The American proposal provides that, should the A.D.A. report to the Security Council a "serious" violation of the control treaty, the Big Five in dealing with the matter should not use their veto power to protect the violator. In other words, Security Council decisions on what to do about violations would not require unanimity of the Big Five, though decisions on any other sanctions do.

Mr. Gromyko objects that this amounts to an amendment to the U.N. charter and is in-

consistent with the General Assembly's broad disarmament resolution. His second point is dubious, since the Baruch-Lilienthal plan certainly qualifies as the kind of practical and adequately safeguarded disarmament machinery called for by the resolution.

There is not much doubt, however, that Mr. Gromyko is correct in describing the plan as a modification of the U.N. charter. It would indeed impair the veto principle on the one subject of atomic energy control. It would indeed, to that extent, modify the absolute national sovereignty of the Big Five, on which the veto principle rests.

These are reasons for adopting the plan, not rejecting it. If the same nations that signed the charter now sign a treaty for no-veto enforcement of atomic disarmament, the charter will be strengthened rather than injured—it will be a better instrument of a developing world authority, rather than the constitution of a loose alliance of nations.

Like all constitutions, the charter is not sacrosanct. Modifications must be decided on their merits, and the merits in this case strongly recommend approval of no-veto enforcement.

Fortunately Mr. Gromyko has not finally closed the door. Negotiations can still bring agreement. It might help the Russians accept what is admittedly a great new principle of U.N. co-operation if the United States were not building up atomic armament while talking about atomic disarmament.

Nobody has yet given a good answer to the question why we don't stop making atomic bomb for the duration of disarmament negotiations at least.—Chicago Sun.

## The Land of Opportunity

It is no idle boast to say that Americans are born into a better social contract than the citizens of any other country in the world.

The citizens here are masters of the government through the exercise of the ballot and public opinion. They enjoy freedom of expression and of religious worship.

The natural wealth of the country is abundant and, combined with competent management and skilled labor, furnishes a high standard of living.

Formal educational advantages may be enjoyed by all classes and these are supplemented by excellent newspapers, magazines, books and the radio.

Class distinctions are not marked. There are no castes. Naturalized immigrants can reach almost any height except the presidency of the United States.

The military is subordinate to the civil government. The judicial system approaches, if it does not attain, equal and exact justice.

Other nations have some of these high privileges, but none have all of them in the same measure.

When this has been said, it does not mean that the United States is without large faults. It is nowhere near perfect. It is a good working set-up, but not an ideal society.

Having achieved these advantages it ought to go forward through the years to something much better than we now know.

It will if its citizens do not lapse into a selfish materialism, thinking more of what they can get than of what they can return to society. Such freedom entails responsibility.

This is a nation of individualism, but that does not exempt anyone from co-operation with the whole.

One of the things which is needed today is better industrial relations. Certainly the American people, including both management and labor, are too intelligent to defeat their common interests by laying too much stress on their differences. Both of them prosper most when they play together on the same team.

If it is the will and purpose of Americans to go forward, they have only reached the morning star of their natural destiny.—Journal Gazette.

## Put the Bribers in Jail

Baseball is America's national game. Only once in its long history was there a smirch on its honesty. The player-crooks of 1919 were punished so severely that baseball has since been above reproach.

Football, both college and professional, is next in prestige as our great American game. Mayor O'Dwyer, of New York, Sunday exposed a scheme of gamblers to bribe players in the championship game between the Chicago Bears and New York Giant.

A player was suspended and a gambler arrested who confessed.

The authorities—both State officials and the heads of professional football leagues—must get to the bottom of this scandal. Every vestige of suspicion must be eliminated. The crooks must go to jail.

The unthinking may pooh-pooh gambling scandals in sport as of trivial importance compared to the wrong-doing in the fields of diplomacy, business, labor, industry.

Sport is popular because most of it is clean. It is the one arena in which the heroes of growing boys and girls compete for athletic honors. To leave it in even a slightly questionable status is to create a youthful cynicism and distrust which may have a powerful effect on the lives of the generation which we hope will make a decent place of the world the oldsters have botched up so badly.—Philadelphia Record.

## Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON AMENDMENT OF ZONING ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Muncie, Indiana, that public hearing on an amendment to the Zoning ordinance, which is now pending before the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, will be held in the city council chamber in the City Hall at 7:30 p. m. on the 6th day of January, 1947, at which time and place any objections to such amendment or change will be heard.

The proposed amendment or change to be made is as follows: To amend, supplement and change the present Zoning Ordinance of said City of Muncie, Indiana, so as to transfer to the business district, to the six hundred (600) square foot area district and to the eighty (80) foot height district the following described territory in said City of Muncie, Indiana, to-wit:

82 feet of equal width off of the entire east end of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 14 and 5 feet off of the north side of Lot No. 15 in Anthony Park Addition to the City of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana;

Said proposed ordinance for such amendment or change of said Zoning Ordinance has been referred to the City Plan Commission of said City of Muncie, Indiana, for its recommendation or charge is now on file in the office of said City Plan Commission, for public examination.

Said hearing will be continued from time to time as may be found necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Muncie, Indiana, this 20th day of December, 1946.

J. Clyde Dunnington, City Clerk, and Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, this 20th day of December, 1946.

## Legal Notice

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids and proposals at the office of said Auditor up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, January 7, 1947, for the following equipment for use in the office of the COUNTY CLERK, viz:

1. New Model Addressing Machine, electrically operated, ribbon print, to produce 5 or more carbon copies.

2. New Model Embossing Machine, electrically operated.

3. New Model proofer machine, hand operated.

Requirements and specifications for said equipment on file in the office of said Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with a non-collusion affidavit as required by law.

Whenever a bid is in excess of \$500.00 the same shall be accompanied by a bidder's bond or certified check, payable to the Treasurer of Delaware County, Indiana, which bond or check shall be in an amount of not less than 10 per cent of the total amount of such bid.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done this 20th day of December, 1946.

Samuel L. Cunningham, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

## Legal Notice

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

No. 8940

Notice is hereby given, that the Administrator of the Estate of Kenneth H. Finley, deceased, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate.

All persons interested in said Estate are hereby notified to appear in the Delaware Circuit Court held at Muncie, Indiana, on Monday the 6th day of January, 1947, being the 1st day of the regular January Term of said Court, and show cause why said account should not be approved.

The heirs of said decedent, and all others interested, are also required to appear in said Court on said day, and make proof of their heirship, or claim to any part of said Estate.

Pieroni & Pieroni, Attys.

Jesse E. Greene, Clerk, Wayne Finley, Administrator

Dec. 13-20-27

## Legal Notice

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids and proposals up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, January 7, 1947, at the office of the Auditor in the Court House, in the City of Muncie, Indiana, for the furnishing of the following equipment, materials and supplies for the City Highway Department, for the year 1947, as follows, to-wit:

Hardwood Lumber  
In various amounts, lengths, widths and sizes as per specifications.

Greases  
One (1) lb to two thousand (2,000) lbs of various kinds and grades as per specifications.

Motor Oils  
One (1) gallon to five thousand (5,000) gallons of Motor Oil as per specifications.

Gasoline  
One hundred thousand (100,000) gallons of gasoline as per specifications.

Culvert Pipe And Drainage Structures  
Corrugated Metal Pipe and Bands in standard sizes and gages, and non-critical drainage structures such as concrete pipe and wood pipe.

Gravel  
One (1) to fifty thousand (50,000) yards of gravel in bank or pile, as per specifications.

Crushed Lime Stone  
One (1) to fifteen thousand (15,000) tons of crushed lime stone, as per specifications.

Cement  
One (1) barrel to two thousand (2,000) barrels.

Yellow Pine  
Yellow pine in various amounts, length and sizes as per specifications.

Drug and Grader Blades in various amounts, sizes, for various maintainers and graders as per specifications.

Blumensons Materials  
Five hundred thousand (500,000) gallons of Blumensons Materials as per specifications on file.

Tires And Tubes  
Various sizes of tires, solid and pneumatic and tubes, all as per specifications.

Requirements and specifications for said equipment, materials and supplies are on file in the office of said Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with a non-collusion affidavit as required by law.

Whenever a bid is in excess of \$500.00 the same shall be accompanied by a bidder's bond or certified check, payable to the Treasurer of Delaware County, Indiana, which bond or check shall be in an amount of not less than 10 per cent of the total amount of such bid.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done this 10th day of December, 1946.

Samuel L. Cunningham, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

## Legal Notice

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed proposals and bids at the office of said Auditor up to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday January 7, 1947, for the furnishing of County Supplies for the institutions of Delaware County, Indiana, viz: INFIRMARY, CHILDRENS HOME, JAIL AND COURT HOUSE, estimates and specifications for which supplies are now on file in the office of said Auditor, at said day and hour such bids will be presented to said Board.

Said supplies for the year 1947.

Separate bids required for furnishing groceries, drugs, dry goods, bread, shoes, janitor supplies, hardware and electrical supplies.

The contracts for furnishing said supplies will be in accordance with the Acts of Indiana General Assembly 1942 Chapter 156.

Bids will not be received on a percentage basis, but definite bids must be submitted on each article or quantity. Successful bidders shall deliver all goods and supplies to the institutions free from freight, express or drayage.

Each bid shall be accompanied by non-collusion affidavit and also a bond conditioned as required by law in the sum of \$500.00.

Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done this 20th day of December, 1946.

Samuel L. Cunningham, Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.

## Buy Savings Bonds

## JEFFERSON FOOD MARKET



# READING & WRITING

BY Edwin Seaver AND Robin McKown

On the night that Franklin Delano Roosevelt died, a young soldier stood in a silent group which clustered around the White House. "I felt as if I knew him," he said to someone standing near him. He paused and added, "I felt as if he knew me, and I felt as if he liked me."



FRANCES PERKINS

Frances Perkins knew Roosevelt very well and understood him better than most. Her book "The Roosevelt I Knew," is a revealing and sympathetic study. Mrs. Perkins first met Roosevelt at a dance in 1910, when she was a young social worker just out of college, and he an attractive, rich young man making a modest debut in State politics. Over the following thirty-five years she watched his whole career unfold. She became an intimate family friend and, as Secretary of Labor, she served in his cabinet from his first inauguration until his death.

The core of Roosevelt's character, Mrs. Perkins says, was a capacity for living and growing that remained with him to the end. "It accounts," she says, "for his rise from a rather unpromising young man to a great man . . . who so impressed himself upon his time that he can never be forgotten . . ."

Bennett Cerf, whose "Try and Stop Me" was a Book-of-the-Month Club book-dividend and a best-seller, has a new book out—"Anything for a Laugh." In it he tells of a prospective tenant being interviewed by his landlord. "I must remind you," the landlord said, "that I will not tolerate children, dogs, cats, or parrots. And no piano playing. And no radio. Is that clear?" "Yes, sir," agreed the man meekly. "But I think you ought to know that my mountain pen scratches a little."

Also in Mr. Cerf's new book is the story about the man in Glencoe who bought a million 1942 calendars for a penny apiece. "What on earth are you going to do with them?" he was asked. "I'll rather a long chance, I admit," he said, "but, oh boy, if 1942 ever comes back, I'll make a fortune."

## Aid Per Capita \$6.58 In County

Indianapolis, Ind. — Annual expenditures for public aids in Delaware county are \$6.58 per capita as compared to a state-wide average of \$6.31, according to an analysis contained in the 1947 edition of the Indiana Tax and Social Security Manual compiled by the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and scheduled for release this month.

A special section of the 20-page Manual on Social Security contains tables showing county-by-county compilation of grants for Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Blind Assistance program of the Public Welfare Act.

Statistics concerning the county show that 886 persons received a total of \$25,187.65 in Old Age Assistance. The average individual payment was \$28.43 as compared to the state wide average of \$26.51.

Under the program of Aid to Dependent Children, 337 children of 120 families received an average of \$16.23 for a total of \$5,470.50. The state wide average system, under way for more than payment was \$15.83 per child.

A total grant of \$1,094.75 was made to 36 Blind Assistance in average payments of \$30.41. The average individual payment to Blind Assistance recipients in the state was \$39.39.

Local units of government in Delaware county received \$1,371,221.10 in state aid during the 1945-46 fiscal year from a state total of \$65,013,310.41.

The special section in the Manual on State-Aid to Local Governments contains tables showing county-by-county compilation of payments to local school units, distributions of highway funds, and welfare, intangibles tax and excise tax distribution to civil units.

Statistics concerning the county show that the school units received \$747,563.18, the highway

## Bobby Soxer Soon Will Be a Memory

Chicago, Ill. — The bobby soxer is going the way of the Red Hot Mama and the Flapper. It won't be long before the screaming, jitter-bugging teenagers will be just a memory, a sociologist said today.

The prediction got support, too, from a band leader who has had his clothes torn to shreds by bobby soxers — and one of the bobby soxers herself.

Mrs. Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive secretary of the National Conference on Family Relations, said the girls who gave their hearts and vocal cords to Frank Sinatra during the war are beginning to give them back to their teen-age boy friends.

"That variety of youngster definitely is on the wane," Mrs. Duvall said. "During the war, the bobby soxers reflected the general unrest of our society. Now that things are settling back to normal, they are reflecting that trend."

Mrs. Duvall said bobby soxers acted the way they did because they wanted attention. Their parents were concerned with the war; the boys were either in service or on the verge of it; and the girls were left out of the picture, she said.

"The girls finally got attention through their antics and they loved it, but now they are going to set-



## New Year's Eve Notes

If you've called in the crowd for a drop-around midnight meal on New Year's Eve, plan to enjoy your own party by serving buffet style. Conceive an informal meal that you can make up in advance and keep in the refrigerator or on the back of the stove . . . a festive menu that will serve a come-and-go crowd, whether there are many or few.

We suggest a hot tomato punch to warm the cockles of their hearts when folks come in from the cold. Convenient, canned, condensed cream of tomato soup makes this; it takes no time to toss together; and it is a potent tinger, as welcome to the tongue as it is enticing to the eye.

Let canapés and hors d'oeuvres compose the hefty part of the meal. Have several trays in reserve to serve as replacements when table stock-piles dwindle. Ready-to-serve seasonings, sauces, pickles, several kinds of cheese, and prepared meats give you all you need to go on. And count on chocolate popcorn balls and coffee to cap the climax as dessert.

## Hors D'oeuvres

Arrange relishes and appetizers attractively on toothpicks and stick into cauliflower head; use pickled onions, preserved sweet midges, gherkins . . . crosscut pickles . . . 57 sauce between squares of sharp cheese and mushroom tops. Stuffed olives, plain olives . . . stuffed olives dipped in Worcestershire sauce or 57 sauce and wrapped in bacon.

## Canapés

Arrange sandwich mixtures on bread and cut in fancy shapes. Slices of salami may be used in place of bread.

## Sandwich Mixtures

- 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese and 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce.
- 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese and 1 tablespoon 57 sauce.
- 3-oz. pkg. cream cheese and 2 teaspoons prepared yellow mustard.

## Hot Spicy Tomato Punch

- Combine in a saucepan—
- 11-oz. can condensed cream of tomato soup, diluted with an equal quantity of water
  - 1 beef bouillon cube
  - 1 whole clove
  - 1 stick cinnamon, broken.
- Boil gently for 5 minutes. Stir occasionally. Strain. Serve hot. Garnish with lemon slices if desired. Serves 4 or 5.

## Chocolate Popcorn Balls

- Combine in a saucepan—
- 1/2 cup sugar
  - 1/4 cup light corn syrup
  - 1/2 cup water.
- Mix well. Cover and cook slowly, without stirring, to firm ball stage (243° F.).

## Cream—

- 3 tablespoons Dutch process cocoa with—
  - 3 tablespoons butter or margarine.
- Add syrup, gradually, stirring until well mixed. Pour over, stirring well.

1 1/2 quarts popped corn, lightly salted.

Form into balls or turn out on greased baking pan and separate grains. Yield: 6-8.

## He down with the rest of us

Swing band leader Glen Gray agreed that bobby soxers were growing up.

"Maybe they are just losing their voices, but regardless of the reason, they are at last beginning to keep quiet," he said.

Gray said screaming young girls had been bothering him for 15 years, tearing buttons off his coats, grabbing his handkerchiefs and leaving him black-and-blue.

He said now they probably are exhausted from their activities. "Hot swing music is on its way to the dustiest shelf of the music cabinet," he said, "and along with it is going the bobby soxers."

Betsy Wear, 16, President of the National Association of Frank Sinatra Fan Clubs and the Nation's number one screamer, said she was glad to be settling down after four frantic years of chasing Frankie.

The activity was such a strain on her, she said, that she had a nervous breakdown. "We fans are reforming," Betsy said. "We've decided not to be so rowdyish. Too much of us must be boring."

"But it's really been a lot of fun. I sort of hate to see us go."

## LEGAL NOTICE

(Continued From Page One) ship from Ray Miller and Virgil Janney succeeding Ernest Carey in Washington township.

## Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS No. 10727-S State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: Jesse Winkie

Opal L. Winkie in The Delaware Superior Court September Term, 1946. Complaint for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, Opal L. Winkie, that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Thursday the 27th day of February 1947, the 40th day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the Second Monday in January, A. D. 1947, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 26th day of December, A. D. 1946. (SEAL) Jesse E. Greene, Clerk John T. Walterhouse, Plaintiff's Atty. Dec. 27, Jan. 3-10.

## HENRY

(Continued From Page One) Iota from the position he took in his Madison Square Garden speech last summer, which resulted in his being fired from the Presidential Cabinet. As editor of this important magazine, Wallace is certain to play an important part in America's future policy, both domestic and foreign. He is a good man to watch. He may not be through. It is altogether possible that he may be on the Presidential ticket in 1948, either on the Democratic ticket or on an independent ticket. Keep your eyes on Wallace. He is sagacious and has millions of staunch admirers, both in America and all parts of the world.

## "RED"

(Continued From Page One) the men who are leading it.

As time passes, it is becoming more and more obvious that the real purpose of the hunt is not merely to ferret out communist, but to discredit all liberals by implying that they are either communists or fellow travelers. These Red hunters would have us believe that all liberals from Abraham Lincoln to Henry A. Wallace are communists. Elizabeth Dilling, in her infamous book "Roosevelt's Red Record and its Background," has classified as communist every person in this generation who has done or said anything in favor of liberal and progressive government.

The following are some of the leading persons and organizations which they seek to have designated as communistic: Senator Claude Pepper, Henry A. Wallace, Bishop Shiel, Elliott Roosevelt, some would include Mr. F. D. R., and all their admirers; The CIO, all the Cooperatives and Farm Bureaus, the Federal Housing Program, the TVA, etc. A good example of this may be found in the current drive of the Indiana Bankers Association in collaboration with the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce against the cooperatives of Indiana. It would be hard to find a more truly American group than the cooperatives, yet Bankers Association of Indiana is circulation literature which implies that the cooperatives are who want "to go all the way over to a way of life similar to that which holds the Russians in slavery to the communist party leechers in Moscow."

This pernicious literature goes on to accuse the Cooperatives of "running rampant throughout our country crying . . . that Old Glory should be hauled down and red flag raised."

Another thing that is cooling the ardor of millions of loyal Americans to the Red hunt, is the character of the newspapers and magazines which are sponsoring the hunt. Some of these are: the Chicago Tribune, the Hearst publications, the Gannett chain of newspapers, the Life and Times magazines. Some have also accused the popular Readers Digest of sponsoring the hunt.

These accusations are based on some articles which have recently been published in that magazine, and the fact that one of its associate editors, Geo. E. Eggleston, was until 1942 associated with the pro-Nazi magazine Scribner's Commentator. The transcript of testimony given at Nernberg was said to have linked Eggleston with others who accepted money from German agents for Nazi propaganda in America. Each of these publications was of much comfort to Hitler and his stooges both in Germany and in America during the war.

Millions of loyal Americans are coming to believe that the current Red hunt is nothing more than a Fascist smokescreen to hide their own nefarious schemes of turning America into a Fascist dictatorship. These are the identical methods used by both Mussolini and Hitler to establish themselves as dictators of their countries. Every lover of democracy should be ready to lend him aid to any effort to save America from both communism and Fascism, but he should be on the alert lest he be trapped into joining with Fascists in their hunt of commies, or vice versa. Let some real democratic persons whose Americanism cannot be questioned start some move to free our government from the influence of both Fascists and Communists and they will have the whole-hearted support of every God-fearing American. In the

meanwhile let every lover of American democracy make a thorough investigation of the current Red hunt before he takes any part in the chase.

The extreme to which this Red hunt may go is revealed in a report just published in the New York Herald Tribune. According to the report, the State Department has recently discharged an employee on the grounds that he was a "constant reader" of newspaper PM. PM has recently come out strong against communistic activities in America. Still the State Department does not want on its payroll anyone who might become acquainted with suppressed truth, which PM is noted for revealing. The Rogge report, for instance, and PM recent showing up of the New York Times, for printing a series of pictures of Russia's armament plants. According to the N. Y. T. these pictures showed that the Russians were still busy making war implements. PM revealed the fact that the pictures were taken in 1944 when Russia was in the midst of war production, and not recently, as the N. Y. T. stated. Such revelations of truth goes against the interest of the warmongers in the State Department and on the N. Y. T. staff. These pretended Red hunters are out for the scalp of every liberal and progressive in the country.

## Charge Attempt To Corner Sugar

Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson charged today that a group of New York sugar brokers is attempting to corner world sugar supplies.

They "itch to get their fingers into a swirling upward spiral of sugar prices," Anderson said.

Anderson made his statement, naming the National Sugar Brokers Association in a letter to Sen. Carl A. Hatch, D. N. M.

He said a statement made by the association that the sugar trade is being ignored in government decisions was "a complete and thorough going lie."

## CONTACTS TO BE LIMITED

Washington.—Leading Senate Republicans expressed belief today that President Truman should forego "back-seat driving" during the new Congress and leave the legislative program in the hands of the GOP majority.

Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee, predicted that Mr. Truman's contacts with the new senate leadership would be limited to an occasional chat. Any other, he said, would lead only to "bickering" and hard-feeling between the White House and Capitol Hill.

## Plane Wreckage Located Today

San Diego, Dec. 27.—A news photographer today located the wreckage of a missing Western Airlines transport and reported that all 12 persons aboard were dead.

In a brief telephoned message, Ed Neill, photographer from the San Diego Tribune-Sun, said he had located the crash scene on the side of a mountain and that he would lead sheriff's parties to the wreckage.

## GOP

(Continued From Page One)

are forbidden . . . The fateful question is whether they now intend to use war time powers against labor in order to prevent a commensurate rise in wages. It is no exaggeration to say that the future freedom in America may depend on how the White House answers these questions."

## WILL IMPROVE PHONE SERVICE

Indiana Bell Telephone Co. Plans Huge Improvement Program

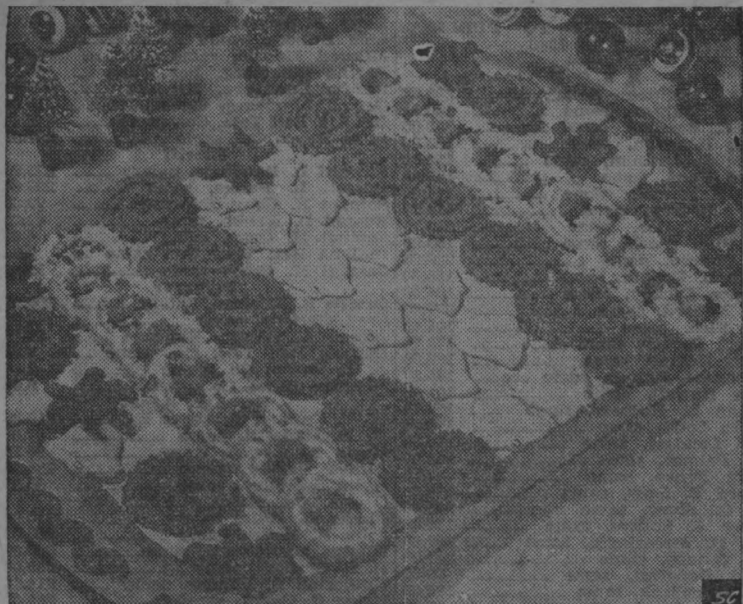
Plans for a \$500,000,000 program to extend and improve telephone service in Indiana in the next three years were outlined today by William A. Hughes, president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. This program ahead is in addition to nearly \$8,000,000 already expended for these purposes during 1946.

Commenting that every part of the state served by Indiana Bell would share the benefit from the largest expansion and improvement program ever undertaken by the Company, Mr. Hughes stated that "its purpose is to meet the needs of a rapidly developing Indiana, and its objective is to furnish each customer the kind of telephone service he wants."

During the past twelve months, the Indiana Bell has connected nearly 100,000 telephones, twice as many as in any previous year. Despite the large number of customers for whom service was provided in 1946, new applications for telephones continued to pour in so rapidly that the total number of phones waiting for service declined only about 7,000 during the year. At the present time, there are still more than 30,000 applications for service which the Company cannot fill immediately for lack of the necessary equipment and facilities.

The three year program calls for the installation of dial telephone

## Happy Holiday Cookies



What is a holiday without its special festive cookies ready to lend a holiday air to a simple get-together or when friends make delightfully unexpected visits.

These cookies are made from a smoothly creamable bland lard that provides the extra nutrients of lard and the added goodness of a fine shortening.

## Wreath Cookies

- Yield: 6 dozen
- 1 cup bland lard
  - 1/2 cup sugar
  - 3 egg yolks
  - 2 1/2 cups sifted flour
  - 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream bland lard and sugar. Add egg yolks. Blend in flour and add vanilla. Force through cookie press into desired shapes. Bake 1 to 10 minutes in moderately hot oven. (400° F.)

## Chocolate Cookies

- Yield: 6 dozen
- 1/2 cup bland lard
  - 1/2 cup sugar
  - 1/2 cup cocoa
  - 3 egg yolks
  - 2 1/2 cups sifted flour
  - 1 cup chopped nut meats

Cream bland lard and sugar until fluffy. Add salt and vanilla. Continue creaming. Add egg yolks one at a time and beat in well. Combine and sift flour and cocoa. Add alternately with milk, adding dry ingredients first and last. Force through cookie press onto an ungreased cookie sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

## Refrigerator Cookies

- Yield: 6 dozen
- 1 cup bland lard
  - 2 cups brown sugar
  - 1 teaspoon vanilla
  - 4 cups sifted flour
  - 1 teaspoon salt
  - 2 teaspoons baking powder
  - 1 cup chopped nut meats

Cream bland lard. Add brown sugar and vanilla. Cream well. Add eggs one at a time, beating in well. Combine and sift dry ingredients and add nut meats. Roll into a loaf and place in refrigerator until well chilled. Slice thin and bake in a hot oven (425° F.) about 8 minutes.

service in several cities and towns in the state. The first of these will probably include Bedford, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and the replacement of the two remaining manual exchanges at Indianapolis. A number of small magneto exchanges will also be converted to dial each year.

In many cities, the Company does not have adequate building space to house the additional equipment that is needed to serve all applicants. New buildings are now being built at South Bend and Bedford. Additions to present buildings have just been completed at Lebanon and New Castle and are in progress at Muncie, Marion, and Bloomington. The architectural work is well advanced on a number of other building additions including five more stories on the Company's administration building at Indianapolis and several large additions to other Indianapolis exchanges.

Enough new central office equipment to serve a city the size of Evansville or South Bend was installed during 1946, and twice that much is expected for 1947. Very sizable additions are being made to the pole lines and cables throughout the state.

Mr. Hughes said that the short-

ages of lead, copper, and other basic materials had been an obstacle, but that the Western Electric Company, supply unit of the Bell System, was producing telephone equipment in tremendous quantities.

The Indiana Bell president pointed out that the manufacture of telephone equipment has been one of the brightest spots in American production since the war. It is one of the few industries that produced more in 1946 than in any previous year. New records were set in the manufacture of telephones, wire, central office equipment and thousands of smaller items. The continued shortage of facilities is due primarily to the abnormally high demand for service that has occurred since the war.

"The Telephone Company has a great faith in the future of Indiana," Mr. Hughes said, "we are well aware of the growth and progress of the communities we serve, and we know that rapid, dependable telephone service helps that progress. The \$50,000,000 which we expect to spend in extensions and improvements in three years is very tangible evidence of that faith and of our desire to provide every telephone user with the kind of service he wants."

Remember hearing your Dad or Grand-dad talk about the "good old days" when the gang gathered around the cracker barrel at the corner store to discuss the news of the day? They certainly enjoyed themselves — didn't they? But the thought of that cracker barrel always makes me shudder for they were unsanitary days. Crackers, for example, were sold by the pound out of the barrel. The first few pounds were usually fresh, but the rest were stale and certainly unsanitary! Nowadays, of course the crispness and freshness of crackers is insured by waxed paper — a wrapper on the inside of the carton — and usually another or the outside. Tasty graham crackers, too, are protected the same way.

And here's another suggestion — the next time your child wants a "between meal" snack — give him some graham crackers and milk. The crackers are light and do not interfere with your child's regular eating schedule.

If you find that your crackers become stale and soggy try this suggestion. Simply take out the quantity of crackers you need, then roll the waxed paper lining down firmly and close the carton. Isn't that easy? It's really so obvious that we're apt to overlook it. But actually, it's only common sense. Waxed paper — used as it was intended to be — is a modern miracle in food preservation . . . and an excellent money saver, too!

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, December 22.

The Golden Text was: "Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God, the earth also, with all that therein is" (Deuteronomy 10:14).

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "And when they were come out of the ship, straightway they knew him, and ran through that whole region round about, and began to carry about in beds those that were sick, where they heard he was. And whithersoever he entered, into villages, or cities, or country, they laid the sick in the streets, and besought him that they might touch if it were but the border of his garment; and as many as touched him were made whole" (Mark 6:54-56).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "To admit that sickness is a condition over which God has no control, is to presuppose that, amidst violent power, it is powerless on some occasions" (p. 182). "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind" (p. 379).

## Your Home

By Frances Amesworth



Remember hearing your Dad or Grand-dad talk about the "good old days" when the gang gathered around the cracker barrel at the corner store to discuss the news of the day? They certainly enjoyed themselves — didn't they? But the thought of that cracker barrel always makes me shudder for they were unsanitary days. Crackers, for example, were sold by the pound out of the barrel. The first few pounds were usually fresh, but the rest were stale and certainly unsanitary! Nowadays, of course the crispness and freshness of crackers is insured by waxed paper — a wrapper on the inside of the carton — and usually another or the outside. Tasty graham crackers, too, are protected the same way.

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Jingle bells! Telephone bells! Yuletide's on the way,

Be sparing of Long Distance calls on Christmas Eve and Day.

Jingle bells! Telephone bells! A million thanks to you

For easing up on greeting calls so urgent calls get through!

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



# SUNSHINE CLEANERS

—FOR—

## Prompt, Satisfactory

## Cleaning Service

CALL 6667

WILLARD at MACEDONIA



## Legal Notice

### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON AMENDMENT OF ZONING ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Muncie, Indiana, that public hearing on an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance, which is now pending before the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, will be held in the city council chamber in the City Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the 6th day of January, 1947, at which time and place any objections to such amendment or change will be heard.

The proposed amendment or change to be made is as follows: To amend, supplement and change the present Zoning Ordinance of said City of Muncie, Indiana, so as to transfer to the business district, to the six hundred (600) square foot area district and to the eighty (80) foot height district the following described territory in said City of Muncie, Indiana, to-wit:

Lot No. 6 in Block No. 16 in Thomas Morgan's Subdivision of the Calvert Sisters Addition to the City of Muncie, Indiana; and five (5) feet on Calvert Avenue adjoining said Lot No. 6.

Commonly known and designated as 1724 West Jackson Street in the City of Muncie, Indiana.

Said proposed ordinance for such amendment or change of said present Zoning Ordinance has been referred to the City Plan Commission of said City of Muncie, and has been considered, and said City Plan Commission has made its report approving the same. Information concerning such proposed amendment or change is now on file in the office of said City Plan Commission, for public examination.

Said hearing will be continued from time to time as may be found necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Muncie, Indiana, this 20th day of December, 1946.

J. Clyde Dunnington,  
City Clerk, and Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, this 20th day of December, 1946.

## Legal Notice

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East 1-2 Lot No. 6 in Henry L. Baker Division of the City of Muncie, Indiana; and five (5) feet on Calvert Avenue adjoining said Lot No. 6.

Commonly known and designated as 300 North Pershing Drive in the City of Muncie, Indiana.

Said proposed ordinance for such amendment or change of said present Zoning Ordinance has been referred to the City Plan Commission of said City of Muncie, and has been considered, and said City Plan Commission has made its report approving the same. Information concerning such proposed amendment or change is now on file in the office of said City Plan Commission, for public examination.

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J. Clyde Dunnington,  
City Clerk, and Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, this 20th day of December, 1946.

## Legal Notice

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 21494  
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: William L. England  
vs.  
Margaret O. England  
In the Delaware Circuit Court  
September Term, 1946  
Complaint for Divorce  
Notice is hereby given the said defendant Margaret O. England that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant Margaret O. England is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be present and appear on Tuesday the 11th day of February 1947, the 32 day the next term of said Court, to be held on the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1947, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie, this 9th day of December A. D. 1946.

Jesse E. Greene, Clerk  
John J. Dodd, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
Dec. 20-27-Jan. 3.



## More NEW BUSES added to Indiana Railroad Fleet

Only shortly now, new buses will be operating on ALL Indiana Railroad schedules.

Further modernization of our inter-city service is being realized with delivery of more late model, highway coaches.

Seven new, 37-passenger buses have been delivered and put into service so far this year. Six more modern vehicles—costing more than \$14,000 each—are to be delivered around the first of the year. As the new equipment is delivered, smaller and older vehicles are being retired from service.

Ride the NEW orange and green buses  
Fast frequent service to these cities and all intermediate points:

Indianapolis	Fort Wayne
Kokomo	Peru
Anderson	Muncie
Terre Haute	

—with convenient connections for almost everywhere

INDIANA RAILROAD  
DIVISION OF WESSON COMPANY  
Bus Service

## Legal Notice

### DELAWARE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CIRCUIT & SUPERIOR COURT ALLOWANCES SUBSEQUENT TO PUBLICATION NOVEMBER 29, 1946

R F G R	
Garry C. Drumm, Salary	\$ 200.22
Jesse S. Palmer, same	100.11
John E. Bouslog, same	133.00
Ernest Donovan, same	133.00
Roscoe E. Drumm, same	133.00
Carlson Ford, same	133.00
Chas. Harshman, same	144.33
Oscar Jackson, same	144.33
Herman Castor, same	144.33
Wm. Blair Clark, same	133.00
Elmer Conrad, same	230.85
Marvin L. Conner, same	153.93
Edward Dickson, same	194.40
Dave Eppard, same	207.00
Ezra Fish, same	194.40
Herbert Fisher, same	173.70
Joseph Heaton, same	180.00
Jr. Eugene Howell, same	145.80
Norman L. Bother, same	173.70
Charles Ladd, same	173.75
Fori Exandri Paris, same	138.36
Jesse Palmer, same	148.50
Robert Pence, same	92.70
Leola Enich, same	136.30
Wm. C. Shaw, same	247.50
Seamer J. Sollars, same	130.05
Chas. H. Swearingin, same	207.00
Sam Younce, same	247.50
Ernest Donovan, same	30.60
James M. Oenbaugh, same	45.00
John Vannatter, same	145.35
Leola Enich, same	136.30
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., same	17.08
City of Muncie - Sewage Treatment, same	1.09
City of Muncie - Sewage Treatment, same	53.45
Muncie Motor Sales, Inc., same	8.95
Brand Roofing & Sheet Metal, same	14.10
Frazier Supply Co., same	5.91
Ralph Stout, same	62.83
The Knapp Supply Co., same	12.35
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	9.17
J. D. Hepper Co., same	25.54
Muncie Hardware Co., same	273.63
C. E. Loker Truck & Implement Co., same	16.81
Delaware Co. Farm Bureau, same	9.00
Grouff & Mauck Lumber Co., same	30.22
Columbian Steel Co., same	20.48
The Ohio Oil Co., same	1049.47
Glenn Tire Sales, same	1702.64
J. K. Stone, same	227.95
Park Sand & Gravel Co., same	33.05
Indiana Hdwe. Co., same	15.15
Magic City Supply Co., same	127.78
Yorktown Super Sales, same	34.32
Clint J. Wilson, same	5.00
Wm. C. Shaw, same	365.78
D. M. Gallier Co., same	83.65
Construction Excavation Corp., same	170.00
General Election Expense	
Victor M. Bruell, Expense	270.05
Ross Dowden, same	270.35
Jesse E. Greene, Expense	250.00
Clint J. Wilson, Expense Precinct No. 1	119.00
Wm. McFadden, Expense Precinct No. 2	119.00
Ottis O. Ringo, Expense Precinct No. 3	123.00
Wm. Beatty, Expense Precinct No. 4	119.00
Alba W. Knott, Expense Precinct No. 5	119.00
Margaret Harrison, Expense Precinct No. 6	119.00
Glenn E. Boyd, Expense Precinct No. 7	119.00
Almer R. Gard, Expense Precinct No. 8	119.00
Rex V. Powell, Expense Precinct No. 9	123.00
Thoma Richmond, Expense Precinct No. 10	119.00
Ann Waterhouse, Expense Precinct No. 11	119.00
Brone Bennington, Expense Precinct No. 12	119.00
Nella F. Martin, Expense Precinct No. 13	119.00
Fred P. Cecil, Expense Precinct No. 14	119.00
Frances Chambers, Expense Precinct No. 15	119.00
Joanne Cooley, Expense Precinct No. 16	123.00
Ray Gordon, Expense Precinct No. 17	119.00
Clifford S. Allen, Expense Precinct No. 18	119.00
Harry W. Bennington, Expense Precinct No. 19	123.00
Robert C. Collins, Expense Precinct No. 20	119.00
Adella E. Helms, Expense Precinct No. 21	119.00
Luther Chitty, Expense Precinct No. 22	119.00
O. H. Bus, Expense Precinct No. 23	123.00
E. D. Gadbury, Expense Precinct No. 24	119.00
Sarah Moore, Expense Precinct No. 25	123.00
Guy E. Plymale, Expense Precinct No. 26	119.00
Edmund DeWitt, Expense Precinct No. 27	123.00
Thad Wilson, Expense Precinct No. 28	119.00
Ervin Holland, Expense Precinct No. 29	123.00
Darwin Reeves, Expense Precinct No. 30	119.00
Lawson Luce, Expense Precinct No. 31	123.00
Alice Teal, Expense Precinct No. 32	99.00
Oru Huff, Expense Precinct No. 33	99.00
Carl L. Richman, Expense Precinct No. 34	119.00
William J. Bousman, Expense Precinct No. 35	119.00
Floyd McKinley, Expense Precinct No. 36	123.00
George S. Frisch, Expense Precinct No. 37	119.00
Alden J. Smith, Expense Precinct No. 38	119.00
Walter Pyle, Expense Precinct No. 39	99.00
Claude E. Wright, Expense Precinct No. 40	119.00
Arthur W. Shideler, Expense Precinct No. 41	119.00
Lewis E. Emdee, Expense Precinct No. 42	119.00
Richard Felton, Expense Precinct No. 43	123.00
Aaron Aubrey, Expense Precinct No. 44	123.00
Kenneth E. Smith, Expense Precinct No. 45	95.00
William Calhoun, Expense Precinct No. 46	119.00
W. H. Dine, Expense Precinct No. 47	99.00
Romney Brinson, Expense Precinct No. 48	363.00
L. E. Shank, same	363.00
Gordon M. Farguhar, same	56.00
Wm. Earl Hollmeyer, same	56.00
Ross Dowden, same	50.00
Jesse E. Greene, same	50.00
W. C. Connolly, same	36.00
Lester E. Holloway, same	36.00
Floyd A. Johnson, same	36.00
Lester M. Lockwood, same	36.00
Frank McClain, same	304.15
A. E. Boyce Co., same	1984.54
The Gaston News, same	181.00
The Post-Advertiser, same	25.67
Automatic Vending Machine Co., same	453.85
Ondavere Nihollin, Salary	175.00
Muriel Richman, same	150.00
Maribel Jones, same	140.00
Jean Stanley, same	135.00
Janann Dague, same	130.00
Jesse E. Greene, Per Diem Clk. Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	11.99
Typewriter Repair & Sales Co., same	59.50
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., same	1.44
The Bobbs-Merrill Co., same	12.50
A. E. Boyce Co., same	344.83
Auditor	
Ada Williams, Salary	225.00
Miriam Reed, same	135.00
Carroll Sigert, same	135.00
Letha Gibson, same	135.00
Gertrude Palmer, same	135.00
Emeline Cunningham, same	62.50
Samuel L. Cunningham, Per Diem Auditor	4.90
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	72.00
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., same	4.17
A. E. Boyce Co., same	55.25
Treasurer	
Odessa Smith, Salary	175.00
Pauline M. Sammons, same	150.00
Daphne Wilson, same	140.00
Josephine Bonshire, same	125.00
Helena M. Cissell, same	125.00

Hubert L. Parkinson, Per Diem Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	40.25
A. E. Boyce Co., same	7.75
Hubert L. Parkinson, same	156.00
A. E. Boyce Co., same	81.60
Betty Pittenger, Salary	175.00
Lola Bullock, same	150.00
Mildred Heron, same	150.00
Bertha Lundberg, Per Diem	40.25
Bertha Lundberg, Expense	278.43
Bertha Lundberg, same	10.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	9.40
A. E. Boyce Co., same	207.95
Edward L. Rawlins, Salary	225.00
Russell L. Banks, same	225.00
Samuel H. Gray, Expense	78.00
Russell L. Banks, same	42.00
Samuel H. Gray, same	4.80
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	7.84
Samuel H. Gray, same	16.82
Orville R. Johnson, Salary	200.00
Fred Christie, same	144.00
Alfred L. Ellison, Expense	22.98
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	3.25
Russell L. Banks, same	2.65
Johnson Hdwe. Co., same	9.50
M. E. Cromer, Sal. Agr. Agent	213.30
D. B. Modest, same	87.35
Marie B. Bowen, same	68.19
John E. Bouslog, same	51.00
Anita Swingley, same	50.00
Co. Board of Education	150.00
John S. Moore, same	200.00
Monica Underwood, same	300.00
John S. Moore, same	150.00
Katherine B. Palmer, same	214.13
Helen S. Curry, same	261.83
Katherine B. Palmer, Expense	31.50
Helen S. Curry, same	31.50
John S. Moore, same	25.90
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	8.50
The Typewriter House, same	25.00
Merritt C. Reed, same	15.25
Monica Underwood & Heating Co., same	12.00
A. E. Boyce Co., same	71.09
Gail Stephens, Per Diem	215.00
Cleola Stephens, same	30.00
Wauneta Lighthart, Salary	125.00
Theo Brown, Per Diem	42.30
Theo Brown, Expense	3.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	9.45
The Typewriter House, same	12.50
Centre Township Assessor	12.50
Marian Langan, Salary	6.50
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	6.50
Prosecuting Attorney	250.00
Guy M. Ogilvie, Expense	9.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	9.00
Clarence Higt, Per Diem	38.50
Superior Court	42.00
Paul A. Lennig, Expense	150.00
Pansy Rowe, Salary	130.00
George Panner, same	130.00
Patricia Waddell, same	130.00
Kathryn Foy, same	30.00
Leslie J. Hoover, same	55.00
Agnes F. Rea, same	55.00
Kathleen Merrell, same	55.00
Florence Pershing, same	55.00
Barbara Schlegel, same	55.00
Alice Wilson, same	55.00
William R. Root, same	55.00
Jesse E. Greene, same	55.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	55.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	55.00
A. E. Boyce Co., same	55.00
A. E. Boyce Co., same	55.00
Co. Health Comr.	55.00
William J. Molloy, Salary	11.00
W. J. Molloy, Expense	90.00
Elmer Stewart, Salary	90.00
Fred Stiffler, same	90.00
Ed Noble, same	90.00
W. E. Maston, same	90.00
General Supply Co., Expense	90.00
Ora Cash, same	90.00
City of Muncie-Sewage Treatment, same	90.00
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., same	450.04
Troxell Hdwe. Store, same	122.70
Johnson Hdwe. Co., same	1.50
Otis Elevator Co., same	3.00
Central Indiana Gas Co., same	3.00
Muncie Water Works Co., same	75.24
Ora Cash, same	75.24
General Supply Co., same	36.40
Modern School Supply, same	45.12
A. E. Boyce Co., same	45.12
Grouff & Mauck Lumber Co., same	2.20
Jail	
Anna Marie Gray, Salary	50.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Ex.	26.80
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	16.99
Muncie Water Works Co., same	18.50
City of Muncie Sewage Treatment, same	16.99
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., same	4.52
Indiana Institutional Industries, same	131.81
Indiana Institutional Industries, same	160.84
Indiana Institutional Industries, same	100.66
Indiana Institutional Industries, same	12.35
Troxell Hdwe. Store, same	21.15
Randolph Lumber Co., same	3.56
Levis Pest Control, same	25.00
William M. Lillie, Salary	162.50
Martha Lillie, same	65.00
Mearl Hayden, same	50.00
Jesse Larimore, same	53.40
Charles Sutton, same	40.00
George Anderson, same	10.00
Charles W. Byard, same	12.00
Wilbur Clidant, same	48.00
Mildred V. Dodson, same	48.00
Erville Dunn, same	10.00
Emma Evans, same	70.00
Louise Holt, same	70.00
Everett Kem, same	60.00
Jesse Larimore, same	60.00
William Main, same	20.00
Margaret S. Noble, same	20.00
Pearl Orr, same	20.00
Kenneth W. Powell, same	20.00
John Smith, same	60.00
Ruth Ann Smith, same	34.00
Harry Vern, same	10.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	14.85
William M. Lillie, same	9.02
Central Indiana Gas Co., same	11.54
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., same	64.80
Magic City Welding, same	64.80
Brand Roofing & Metal Co., same	284.50
Muncie Lumber Co., same	21.87
Johnson Hdwe. Co., same	40.70
Kimm Paint Company, same	7.00
Ray L. Miller, same	40.70
The Knapp Supply Co., same	12.10
Johnson Hdwe. Company, same	10.42
Delaware Ice & Cold Storage Co., same	59.25
Jos A. Goddard Co., Expense	1160.18
Yorktown Ice & Fuel Co., Inc.	31.31
The Ohio Oil Co., same	70.50
G. M. Feed & Seed Stores, same	31.50
John Stillman Co., same	107.84
Indiana Institutional Industries, same	2492.71
G. M. Feed & Seed, same	6.70
Childrens Home	137.50
Myrtle McMullen, Salary	37.50
Martha Yockey, same	37.50
Rose Gennett, same	28.75
Pearl Orr, same	37.50
Bessie Sholey, same	37.50
Bertha Snyder, same	37.50
Stella Dick, same	49.00
Ada Rogers, same	49.00
Monica Jones, same	21.00
C. L. Reed, same	49.00
Nelle Hopper, same	49.00
Viola Reed, same	49.00
Herbert Benadum, same	49.00
Holeman Burton, same	49.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	9.33
Central Indiana Gas Co., same	46.68
Ind. & Mich. Electric Co., same	632.25
Brand Roofing Co., same	235.65
Yorktown Ice & Fuel Co., same	31.31
Indiana Institutional Industries, same	8.96
Jos A. Goddard Co., same	109.06
Johnson Hdwe. Co., same	4.20
Elmer E. Prillaman, same	26.75
Vert Lumber Co., same	11.40
Troxell Hdwe. Store, same	180.85
The Knapp Supply Co., same	6.79
Combustion Equip. Co., same	2.00
Raymond Byrd, same	98.50
Reed Brothers, same	139.55
Corbett McClellan, Salary	75.00
Weights & Measures Dept.	150.00
Carl V. Stein, Salary	43.08
Haywood Pub. Co., same	2.00
Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	6.50
Ellis	
O. A. Hall, MD., Salary	50.00
Sarah Fl. McKinney, same	27.00
Ind. & Mich. Elec. Co., Expense	4.50
Willard L. McKinney, same	4.50
Abbott Laboratories, same	29.00
Muncie Clinical Lab., same	6.50

	C. L. Bartel, same	
	Ever's Laundry, same	
	T. B. Indigents	
0.00	Irene Byron, same	Expense
0.00	Ind. State Sanatorium, same	Expense
0.00	Veterans Affairs	
0.00	Harry K. Boyce, Salary	
0.00	Helen Joyce Turner, same	
0.00	Madora J. Pontius, same	
0.00	Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	
0.00	K. K. Baker, same	
0.00	The Typewriter House, same	
0.00	Footstep Press, same	
0.00	Muncie Newspapers Inc., Expense	
0.00	The Post-Democrat, same	
0.00	The Gaston News, same	
0.00	Refund Tax	
0.00	Robert E. Dvar Jr., Expense	
0.00	Ida Mae Hewitt, same	
0.00	Henry C. & Charlie Naylor, same	
0.00	Arthur W. & Mildred Bushnell, same	
0.00	Martha E. Stone, same	
0.00	Paul Large, same	
0.00	Leola L. Baker, Soldier Burial	
0.00	M. L. Meeks & Sons, Expense	
0.00	G. H. Piepho & Sons, same	
0.00	Footstep Press, Funeral Home, same	
0.00	Flanner - Buchanan	
0.00	Bounty On Fox	
0.00	Carl Heatty, Expense	
0.00	John E. Henry, same	
0.00	J. K. Jackson, same	
0.00	Lester Oliver, same	
0.00	Earl Parks, same	
0.00	W. H. McCord, same	
0.00	Wilson Sherman, same	
0.00	William A. Winters, same	
0.00	Raymond Wolfe, same	
0.00	Hospitalization	
0.00	Bell Memorial Hospital, Expense	
0.00	Delbert Christie, Expense	
0.00	Fred Christie Jr., same	
0.00	C. A. Studebaker, same	
0.00	J. K. Jackson, same	
0.00	Paul Godspater, same	
0.00	Clinton V. Buecy, same	
0.00	H. R. Miller, same	
0.00	DPW	
0.00	C. M. Norris, Salary	
0.00	Arthur L. Smith, same	
0.00	Alice V. Dakin, same	
0.00	Marie D. Dakin, same	
0.00	Grace B. Gosma, same	
0.00	Helen R. Horton, same	
0.00	Paul Stittum, same	
0.00	Dorothy C. Paul, same	
0.00	Agnes E. Rea, same	
0.00	Indiana Dairies, same	
0.00	Ruth Taylor, same	
0.00	Julia Tierney, same	
0.00	Merle Hatfield, same	
0.00	Lois Hiorns, same	
0.00	Lois Mace, same	
0.00	John Mortimer, same	
0.00	Lena M. VanFleet, same	
0.00	C. M. Norris, Expense	
0.00	Mary Malinda Daulton, same	
0.00	Grace B. Gosma, same	
0.00	Ruth Taylor, same	
0.00	Sybil Lytle, same	
0.00	Dorothy C. Paul, same	
0.00	Agnes Rea, Expense	
0.00	Robert S. Story, same	
0.00	Ruth Taylor, same	
0.00	Julia Tierney, same	
0.00	Chia Yung, same	
0.00	Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	
0.00	E. Boyce Co., same	
0.00	Corbett McClellan, same	
0.00	The Typewriter House, same	
0.00	Boyle Spoonmower Co., same	
0.00	Beech Grove Cemetery, same	
0.00	Beech Grove Cemetery, same	
0.00	Galane Indian Medical Center, same	
0.00	Bell Memorial Hospital, same	
0.00	Charles D. Davis, MD, same	
0.00	Ed C. Davis, MD, same	
0.00	R. A. Henderson, MD, same	
0.00	John Stittum, same	
0.00	Barnes Mortuary, same	
0.00	Bell Memorial Hospital, same	
0.00	Delaware Co. DPW, same	
0.00	Ruby Michael, same	
0.00	Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	
0.00	Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	
0.00	E. A. Boyce Co., same	
0.00	Faynes Cafe, same	
0.00	Indiana Bell Tel. Co., same	
0.00	Superior Court	
0.00	Indiana Bell Tel. Co., Expense	
0.00	Norman Mortuary, same	
0.00	The Lawyers Co-Operative P. Co., same	
0.00	Tr-Tri-State Construction Co., same	
0.00	Insanity Inquests	
0.00	Jesse E. Greene, Expense	
0.00	Samuel H. Gary, same	
0.00	Dr. Orville E. Spurgeon, same	
0.00	Dr. J. L. Smith, same	
0.00	Dr. Glynis Rivers, same	
0.00	Dr. J. R. Hurley, same	
0.00	Dr. Will C. Moore, same	
0.00	Dr. Thorne D. B. Gray, same	
0.00	Dr. R. L. Mason, same	
0.00	Witness my hand and official seal	
0.00	24th day of December, 1946	
0.00	Samuel L. Cunningham	
0.00	Auditor Delaware County, Indiana	
0.00	Legal Notice	
0.00	DELAWARE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	
0.00	CIRCUIT & SUPERIOR COURT	
0.00	ANCES SUBSEQUENT TO PUBLICATION	
0.00	DECEMBER 20, 1946	
0.00	R F R R	
0.00	Jesse S. Palmer, Salary	
0.00	Joseph Bonbrich, Expense	
0.00	Jesse E. Green, Per Diem	
0.00	Ondavere Milhollin, Salary	
0.00	Maribel Jones, same	
0.00	Jean Stanley, same	
0.00	Samuel L. Cunningham, same	
0.00	Jesse E. Greene, Postage	
0.00	Auditor	
0.00	Samuel L. Cunningham, Per Diem	
0.00	Ada Williams, Salary	
0.00	Miriam S. Reed, same	
0.00	Harroll P. Sigmet, same	
0.00	Letha Gibson, same	
0.00	Ruby Michael, same	
0.00	Bertrude Briner, same	
0.00	Loren B. Garrett, same	
0.00	John Wilson, same	
0.00	Emeline E. Cunningham, same	
0.00	Camille Perdieu, same	
0.00	Samuel L. Cunningham, Postage	
0.00	Hubert L. Parkinson, Per Diem	
0.00	Odessa Smith, Salary	
0.00	Phyllis Bonbrich, same	
0.00	Daphne Wilson, same	
0.00	Helen Cicell, same	
0.00	Emeline E. Cunningham, same	
0.00	Burroughs Adding Mach. Co., same	
0.00	Exp.	
0.00	Recorder	
0.00	Bertha Lundberg, Per Diem	
0.00	Betty Pittenger, Salary	
0.00	Larude Bullock, same	
0.00	Bertha Lundberg, Postage	
0.00	Bertha Lundberg, Fees	
0.00	The Haloid Co., same	
0.00	Sheriff	
0.00	Samuel H. Gray, Per Diem	
0.00	Charles E. Banks, Salary	
0.00	Cecil H. Gray, same	
0.00	Russell R. Banks, Per Diem	
0.00	County Agr'l Agent	
0.00	Marie Bonbrich, same	
0.00	Aletia Harvey, same	
0.00	D. B. Modest, same	
0.00	Anita Swetley, same	
0.00	County Board Education	
0.00	Samuel M. Moore, Salary	
0.00	John M. Underwood, same	
0.00	H. L. Gray, same	
0.00	DO	
0.00	HEL!	
0.00	MOORE	
0.00	RE	
0.00	NO	
0.00	CO	
0.00	26	
0.00	INTERNATIONAL CARTOON CO., INC.	